

**CONFIDENTIAL.**

No. 38 of 1890.

**SELECTIONS**  
**FROM THE**  
**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**  
**PUBLISHED IN THE**  
**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,**  
**CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTANA,**  
Received up to 23rd September 1890.

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**POLITICAL.**

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for June, received on the 17th September, regrets to say that the Amír Abdur Rahman Khán, whom the Government of India has been regularly paying a yearly subsidy of 12 lakhs of rupees from the hard-earned money of the starving tax-payers, has lately assumed an unfriendly attitude towards the Government. The Anglo-Indian newspapers ascribe the Amír's present attitude to the remonstrance of the Government of India for the late massacres at Kabul; but the real cause of his dissatisfaction appears to be that, in spite of his repeated entreaties, the Government has not yet recognized his son as his successor. He has been so greatly displeased that he has made advances of friendship to the Russians and has granted them permission to carry on trade in Herat. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will take good care to avoid another Kabul war, because any increase in taxation would press very severely upon the people in their present unsatisfactory condition. Lord Lytton committed a great mistake in leaving the natural Indian frontier and establishing a new frontier in the country of the unfriendly and unfaithful

Afghans. The result of this unwise policy has been that the military expenditure, which did not exceed 15 crors in Lord Northbrook's time in 1874, now amounts to 20 crors, and a large sum of money has been spent on the construction of railway and barracks on the frontier.

The *Najmu-l-Akhhár* (Etáwah), of the 16th September, says that the Jews in Russia will shortly be deprived of another right. They will be forbidden to publish or edit a newspaper, in order that they may not be able to agitate for the redress of their grievances. Those foolish natives who desire the establishment of Russian rule in this country should see how unjust and despotic is the Russian Government.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 18th September, observes that if the way in which Omichand was cheated by Lord Clive and the dealings of Warren Hastings with the Rája of Benares and the Begams of Oudh fixed dark stains on the fair fame of the British Government for justice and humanity, the arbitrary and high-handed proceedings of the high Government authorities in these days, particularly in Kashmír, have almost entirely destroyed the British reputation, and the blood of Pandit Hirday Narain's head, which was broken on account of his political views, has fixed an indelible blood stain on it. The Pandit's case is the first of its kind under British rule. He exposed the tyranny and oppression practised by the local officials upon the people, and for this he incurred the displeasure of the district authorities, and an attempt was made on his life in broad daylight at the instigation of their subordinates. Appeals made to the authorities from the lowest to the highest ended in nothing, as if the province was not under British rule. The last elaborate memorial forwarded to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in connection with the case clearly proved the fault of the District Magistrate and the police, and showed the unsatisfactory nature of the Commissioner's inquiry; but His Honor's



resolution has convinced the people that no native can expect justice against an Anglo-Indian officer. Sir Auckland Colvin says that an insignificant local incident has been magnified into a case of undue importance! His Honor considers the incident an insignificant one, simply because the complainant is a native and the accused a European Magistrate. Had a most simple assault been committed on a European under such circumstances, a terrible stir would have been created throughout the length and breadth of this country and even in England, and Sir Auckland Colvin would not have treated the matter so lightly. The greatest native chiefs are readily disgraced on the complaint of ordinary Europeans. The Government of India lately appointed a commission to inquire into the most frivolous and unfounded charges brought by Captain Gillies against the Nizam of Hyderabad. Sir Auckland Colvin observes in his resolution that Mr. Wright properly used a discretion, vested in him by law, with respect to Pandit Hirday Narain, and that His Honor had no power to take him to task for it. Just as His Honour has power to say what he pleases and to give promotion to any officer who has incurred popular odium, a District Magistrate can interpret the law as he pleases. His Honor might consider his orders to be as just and proper as those of Naushirawan, but the public holds quite a different view. Sir Auckland Colvin endeavours to conciliate the memorialists by leading them to understand that Mr. Wright has been transferred from Cawnpore on account of their complaints, and they should be thankful to His Honor if Mr. Wright's transfer is due to that cause. But can this transfer give any consolation to Pandit Hirday Narain, whose head was broken, or can it have any effect on Mr. Wright, who has been promoted to a Commissionership?

The Cawnpore correspondent of the *Hindústáni* (Luck-  
 now), of the 21st September, says  
 Comments on some local affairs, Cawnpore. that he did not send any communica-  
 tions to the *Hindústáni* for a long time, not because he was  
 frightened by the assault committed on him, but because he

Circulation  
 300 copies.,

was ill. He will continue to boldly expose the high-handed proceedings of tyrannical officials as he has hitherto done, even though they should kill him. Colonel Grigg, the Deputy Commissioner of Bara Banki, went over in a boat to the villages which were under water owing to the Gogra floods, even during night time, and saved the lives of hundreds of men at no small danger to his own life. He really deserves to be called a representative of Her Majesty in his district. The late Ganges floods caused a fearful loss of life and property in the Cawnpore district, but Mr. Wright, the late District Magistrate, made no efforts to save the lives of the people. The fact is, that the life of a native is considered to be of no value. The *Pioneer* greatly sympathized with Dr. Richardson at the loss of his luggage in Kashmír, but expressed no regret at the loss of the lives of the natives who were drowned. The Anti-Congressionists and the other sycophants at Cawnpore, who were ready to hold meetings and pass resolutions praising Mr. Wright's administration rendered no relief to the people in distress. But all honour is due to the much-abused Congressionists, who boldly visited the villages, which were submerged, in boats and provided food for the starving people who had sought shelter on trees. Babu Gaya Prasád and Pandit Prithi Nath contributed Rs. 50 each for the relief of the people at the Permitghát, while no Anti-Congressionist contributed more than Rs. 5. No official has considered it worth his while to go over the villages and to find out what loss of life and property has been caused by the inundations. On the eve of his departure from Cawnpore Mr. Wright made an increase of Rs. 20 in the pay of the Municipal Secretary, evidently because the Secretary had assisted in the demolition of the municipal latrines at Sawai Singh and private platforms in front of the houses of many persons, and brought Lála Munna Mal, money-changer, into trouble, stopped the use of Patania *ekkas*, and so forth. Government has not sanctioned Mr. Wright's proposals for the increase of the powers of Khán Bahádur Shaikh Altaf Husain Khán to those of a first class Magistrate and the appoint-



ment of Shaikh Mansur Ali as a nominated member of the municipal board. The writer will give an account of some high-handed proceedings of the Cawnpore police in a future issue.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 21st September, in commenting upon the speech of Mr. Mackenzie, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, at the Hislop College at Nágpur, is at one with him in regard to the necessity for the spread of technical education, and is glad that he has introduced technical education in the primary schools in the province under his jurisdiction. But technical education should not be encouraged at the expense of literary education. It is a matter of satisfaction that Mr. Mackenzie thinks that the people have made such progress that the management of schools might be made over to them with safety, and it may be hoped that the rulers of other provinces hold a similar view of the capacity of natives. But Mr. Mackenzie is by no means justified in accusing the Indian Universities of turning out superfluous B. As. Education has, no doubt, made considerable progress in this country during the last fifty years, but still the universities will not be open to such a charge even after a century from this date. He does not approve of the increase of graduates, on the ground that the bar is getting overcrowded on account of their increase and that they are becoming political agitators. After quoting an extract from his speech on the subject, the *Hindústáni* observes that educated natives, as a rule, join the bar, because they are excluded from the higher ranks of the public service by Government, and are not freely received even in the engineering and medical professions, and are unable to engage in trade and commerce owing to the poverty of the country. And therefore they are not to blame for their inordinate desire to join the legal profession, but the blame must be laid at the door of Mr. Mackenzie and his brother civilians, who have brought about the present state of things in the country. He is wrong in saying that unsuccessful pleaders attend the National Congress, when the Congress counts among its

friends and supporters the most successful barristers and vakils of the country, like Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mr. Ghose, Mr. Chaudhri Bose, Pandit Ajudhia Nath, Lala Madan Gopal, Mr. Badrudin, Mr. Iyar, Mr. Norton and others. He is not justified in ridiculing the National Congress, when he praises Mr. Justice Telang, who was a leading member of the Congress till his appointment to the Bombay High Court, Sir Ramesh Chandra Mittra who has joined "the newly-created profession of delegate" since his retirement, and Mr. Bipin Krishna Bose, who attended the Madras and the Allahabad Congress. Mr. Mackenzie is a liberal-minded civilian and showed himself to be a great friend of the people in connection with the Bengal Rent Bill controversy. It is to be regretted that he could not escape the Anti-Congress contagion which has seized a large number of civilians. In his St. Andrew's dinner speech at Calcutta, Lord Dufferin protested against the natives being given a larger share in the administration of the country, on the ground, among other reasons, that the number of educated natives was extremely small and formed a microscopic minority, while Mr. Mackenzie holds that the Indian universities are turning out superfluous B. As, and that the graduates are preaching sedition in the country. Who is to be believed, Lord Dufferin or Mr. Mackenzie?

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 8th and 16th September, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that the affairs of the Kanth estate in the Moradabad district, which has an annual income of about Rs. 90,000, are in a very unsatisfactory condition, and that the estate is deeply involved in debt. The owner is a young lad about 18 years old, named Chaudhri Rám Kunwar Singh, who has received no education and does not at all attend to the affairs of the estate. Mr. Mackintosh, the late Collector of Moradabad, got him admitted into the Moradabad High School for education, but he left the school as soon as Mr. Mackintosh went to England on leave. Munshi Jaibihari Lal, the Dewan, too, is no competent and industrious man. The estate had

Alleged mismanagement of the Kanth estate in the Moradabad district.



better be placed under the management of the Court of Wards and proper arrangements made for the education of the owner. If there be any difficulty in the estate being made over to the court, its management should be entrusted to a competent man.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 21st September, Darbhanga whipping gives a brief account of the Darbhunga whipping case, and observes

Circulation,  
300 copies.

that the District Magistrate was guilty of cruelty to the schoolboys, one of whom has not yet recovered from the effects of the whipping he received. The Sessions Judge is of opinion that at least one of the boys, who is above 16 years of age, should not have been whipped. Mr. Faulders' statement that he has inflicted the punishment in accordance with the advice of the Commissioner, and that the punishment was necessitated by the present state of things at Darbhanga, deserves serious consideration. Nothing could be more reprehensible than that Civilians, being displeased with the people, should punish their children like dakaites and robbers for petty offences. If Mr. Beadon's death is due to the curses of the Darbhanga people, as has been alleged by the *Daily News*, Mr. Faulders should remember that he is not immortal. No Government official is justified in ill-treating the people and their children.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 19th September, regrets to say that Lord Lansdowne has not sanctioned the establishment of a Chief Court in Oudh. The people in the province should not be satisfied with his lordship's decision and should not remain silent.

Circulation,  
219 copies.

Lord Lansdowne's disapproval of the proposal regarding the establishment of a Chief Court in Oudh.

The *Bhárat Bandhú* (Aligarh), of the 12th September, views with grief the growth of animosity between the Hindús and Musalmáns, and observes that religious disputes between them are chiefly due to cow-killing. It is a matter of regret that neither the Musalmáns give up the slaughter of kine in deference to the feelings of their Hindú brethren, even though the practice is not enjoined by the Muhammadan

Religious quarrels.



religion, nor are the Hindús, who were exposed to a thousand and one misfortunes worse than cow-slaughter under the old Muhammadan régime, prepared to tolerate cow-killing under the just British rule. Government does not care to remove the cause of enmity between the two communities, but satisfies itself with suppressing riots, and its indifference has led to the spread of different rumours. Some persons say that it is afraid of Musalmáns; some are of opinion that it desires to maintain enmity between the two communities on political grounds, and so forth; but no sensible man can believe such rumours. The fact is, that it is not easy for Government to please all classes. However, it could put a stop to religious quarrels if it liked. If it does not prohibit cow-slaughter, at least the rules which have been issued by the Panjáb Government for the regulation of the killing of kine should be introduced into all parts of the country.

The same paper regrets to say that religious animosity between the Hindús and Musalmáns at Aligarh shows no sign of abatement, and that mutual trade between them has not yet been restored. The Musalmáns, who have established new shops, are naturally opposed to a reconciliation being effected. Two prosecutions instituted by Hindú shopkeepers against some Musalmáns, on the charge of robbery, have been dismissed for want of sufficient evidence. In another case the accused Musalmáns have been fined Rs. 4 each, and one more case is still pending. A Hindú's cow was secretly killed by some person, and the Hindús suspect that it was killed by Muhammadans, but no thorough inquiry was made by the police.

Circulation,  
700 copies.

A correspondent of the *Khichri Samákhár* (Mirzapur), of the 13th September, regrets to say that religious quarrels among the people are generally due to the improper proceedings of Government officials themselves. Religious riots occurred at many places in the years in which the Muharram synchronized with the Dasahra, but those festivals always passed off quietly at Nizamabad in the Azamgarh district. During the late Muharram the Tahsildár insisted on the

Muharram at Nizam-  
abad, Azamgarh district.



branches of trees being cut off, in order that they might not interfere with the passing of tall *taxis*, but he was unable to give effect to his wishes owing to the opposition of the Police Inspector. Had the branches of trees been cut off, a serious riot would have taken place. The Sessions Judge of Azamgarh held in a case that the branches of trees should not be cut without the permission of the District Magistrate, and a police circular, too, urges the exercise of great caution in the matter. Even the Muhammadan religion forbids the cutting of green branches. Mr. Fisher, the late District Magistrate of Azamgarh, was dissatisfied with the conduct of the Tahsildár and reported him to the Commissioner of Benares. It is to be hoped that next year the regulation of the Muharram will be entrusted by the District Magistrate to some unprejudiced official.

The *Public Service Gazette* (Mirzapur), of the 8th September, received on the 17th idem, expresses surprise that the Assistant Superintendents of Police receive travelling allowance at the rate of Rs. 5 *per diem* or annas 8 a mile, while the Deputy Collectors, who are superior to them in every respect, are paid the allowance only at the rate of Rs. 3 *per diem* or annas 4 a mile. Does Government think that the travelling expenses of the latter are less than those of the former? If so, it labours under a misapprehension.

Circulation,  
350 copies.

The same paper expresses surprise that Munshi Aziz-ul-din Ahmad, Deputy Collector, Mirzapur, smokes in court, and asks him if he is prepared to allow pleaders and other persons to do so.

Munshi Aziz-ul-din Ahmad, Deputy Collector, Mirzapur, accused of smoking in court.

The *Nasir-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 16th September, complains that high prices press heavily on the people and that a large portion of the population has been reduced to starvation, and urges that the income tax and the octroi duty on grain should be abolished in order to give some relief to the people.

A suggestion for the abolition of the income-tax and the octroi duty on grain.

Circulation,  
60 copies.



Circulation,  
325 copies.

The *Riāzu-l-Akhbār* (Gorakhpur), of the 16th September,

Alleged prevalence of distress among the people in the Azamgarh district, owing to the damage done by the late floods.

on the authority of its Azamgarh correspondent, complains that owing to starvation, due to the damage done by the late floods, fourteen hundred men have emigrated from the Azamgarh district to the Mauritius since the beginning of August last. At Sarai Rāni a chamār family, consisting of nine women and children, being unable to bear the pangs of starvation, resolved to commit suicide by taking opium. A neighbour, receiving information of their fearful resolve, reported the matter to the police, who at once appeared on the scene, apprehended them with the opium, which had already been dissolved and prepared for use, and sent them to the headquarters of the district for trial.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for June, received on

Mr. Malabari and so-  
cial reform.

the 17th September, observes that Mr. Malabari was not disheartened by the failure of the attempts made by him in this country to put a stop to child-marriage and other such evil customs, and maintained the agitation. Lately he went to England and there he has succeeded in forming an influential association, composed of Lord Northbrook, Lord Ripon, Lord Reay, Lord Dufferin, Sir W. W. Hunter and others, to assist him in promoting the cause of social reform. The recommendations of the association would enable women to get their marriages declared null and void at any time; reduce the authority of husbands over their wives; give Government an opportunity to interfere with the social customs of the people; and also lead to other bad results. But every thoughtful man should be ready to face those evils in order to get rid of the abominable custom of child-marriage, which is eating into the vitals of the nation like a canker. The minimum limit of marriageable age should be fixed by law at 12 or 14 years for a girl and at 18 or 20 years for a boy. No half-hearted measure will do. The foolish Hindús will never abandon child-marriage until it is expressly forbidden by law.



Mr. Malabari will lay this country under a deep debt of gratitude to him if he succeeds in reforming the present marriage customs.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 20th September, with reference to the question of Hindú marriage reform, observes that the Hindús are fully alive to the necessity for the reform of their present marriage system. But they have no faith in the men who are not thoroughly acquainted with their manners and customs and who have no authority to introduce reform. They do not like that a Christian Government should interfere with their social customs, but are inclined to voluntarily introduce necessary reforms.

#### LEGISLATION.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankur), of the 17th September, gives the substance of the provisions of the Census Bill, and with reference to the appointment of men, who are not Government servants, as enumerators, observes that if any such men object to their appointment, their objections should be taken into consideration. But no such objections can be made by them under section 3, and therefore the provisions of that section should be modified. Many private enumerators were put to much inconvenience at the last census of 1881, because they were unfit for the work, or they were required to take a census at places distant from their homes, and so forth.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

#### EDUCATION.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for June, received on 17th September, observes that education has made considerable progress in Germany and other countries in Europe. In England a strong agitation has lately been going on for the extension of free education. Formerly the Government of India was also anxious to encourage the spread of education, but a retrograde policy has been adopted by it for some years past. No increase has been made in grants-in-

Circulation,  
250 copies.

aid to private schools and colleges, tuition and examination fees have been greatly raised, the prices of school books have been increased, and boys are fined for every little fault. In short, the cost of education has already been increased to such an extent that middle class people find it difficult to send their sons to school. The managers of aided schools, too, are compelled by Government to levy increased rates of fees from the pupils. It would seem that Government desires not only to relieve itself of the burden of education but also to check its further extension. Mr. White is faithfully carrying out the wishes of Government in this matter in these provinces, and Mr. Gough has given him a helping hand in the performance of that righteous work. The tuition fee for the intermediate class in the Muir Central College has been raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5, and it is believed that Mr. Gough does not like to admit to the college those boys who have passed the matriculation examination in the third division. Sir William Muir established the College and freely granted scholarships to students, and Mr. Harrison, the late Principal, had great sympathy with his pupils and got them appointed to respectable posts under Government. But his successor, Mr. Gough, is bent on checking the spread of education, and the cause of education is sure to suffer much from Sir Auckland Colvin's indifference. Under these circumstances it is the duty of native bankers, vakils and other well-to-do persons to establish private schools and colleges, with a view to provide cheap education for the people, as has been done in other provinces.

Circulation,  
275 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 17th September, with reference to the circular issued by the Inspector-General of Education in the Central Provinces, requiring schoolmasters and boys to wear turbans in schools, observes that the order is proper so far as it is applicable to teachers, but that it will press hard on the poor parents of children.



Hence the people of Khandwa should make a representation to the local school committee on the subject.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 20th September, on the authority of a Rae Bareli correspondent, states that a public meeting, held there on the 13th idem under the presidency of Rájá Jagmohan Singh of Chandapur, expressed regret at Mr. McConaghey's death and resolved to establish a memorial in his honour from public subscription.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

| No. | NAME.                            | LOCALITY.  | LANGUAGE.     | MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.    | DATE OF PAPER.     | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION.                                      |
|-----|----------------------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | <i>Akhbār-i-Ālam</i>             | Meerut     | Urdu          | Weekly                        | Muqarrab Husain Khán. | 1890. Sep. 17th    | 1890. Sep. 20th  | 63 copies.                                        |
| 2   | <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i> | Aligarh    | Urdu-English. | Bi-weekly                     | Alim-ul-lah           | " 16th & 20th,     | " 18th & 23rd,   | 487 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.). |
| 3   | <i>Amir-ul-Akhbār</i>            | Meerut     | Urdu          | Weekly                        | Amir Ali              | 16th               | 19th             | 200 copies.                                       |
| 4   | <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>            | Lucknow    | "             | "                             | Kishun Lal            | 20th               | 23rd             | 159 "                                             |
| 5   | <i>Āzād</i>                      | "          | "             | "                             | Ahmad Ali             | 19th               | 20th             | 219 "                                             |
| 6   | <i>Bhārat Bandh</i>              | Aligarh    | Hindi         | "                             | Mihir Chand           | 12th               | 22nd             | "                                                 |
| 7   | <i>Bhārat Jīvan</i>              | Benares    | "             | "                             | Rām Krishn Varmā,     | 15th               | 18th             | 1,500 copies.                                     |
| 8   | <i>Bulbul-i-Hind</i>             | Moradabad, | Urdu          | "                             | Kishun Sarup          | 16th               | 19th             | 150 "                                             |
| 9   | <i>Cawnpore Gazette</i>          | Cawnpore   | "             | "                             | Harnām Singh          | 18th               | 21st             | 400 "                                             |
| 10  | <i>Colonel</i>                   | Moradabad, | "             | "                             | Banwari Lal           | 16th               | "                | "                                                 |
| 11  | <i>Colonel Gazette</i>           | Unao       | "             | Bi-monthly,                   | Lakshman Prasad,      | 15th               | 17th             | 140 copies.                                       |
| 12  | <i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisari</i>         | Bareilly   | "             | Weekly                        | Thakur Prasad         | 20th               | 23rd             | 250 "                                             |
| 13  | <i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandari</i>       | Rampur     | "             | "                             | Muhammad Husain       | 15th               | 17th             | 450 "                                             |
| 14  | <i>Dabir-i-Hind</i>              | Agra       | "             | Tri-monthly,                  | Amin-ul-din           | 20th               | 21st             | 70 "                                              |
| 15  | <i>Fitnah</i>                    | Gorakhpur  | "             | Weekly                        | Nizam Ahmad           | 16th               | 19th             | 550 "                                             |
| 16  | <i>Hamdard</i>                   | Fyzabad    | "             | "                             | Samsam Ali            | "                  | 18th             | 260 "                                             |
| 17  | <i>Hindi Pradip</i>              | Allahabad  | Hindi         | Monthly                       | Balkrishn Bhatt       | " For May & June,  | " 17th           | 250 "                                             |
| 18  | <i>Hindustan</i>                 | Kálákanar, | "             | Daily                         | Gur Datt Sukla        | Sep. 16th to 21st, | " 17th to 22nd   | 500 "                                             |
| 19  | <i>Hindustani</i>                | Lucknow    | Urdu          | Weekly                        | Gangá Prasad Varmā.   | " 21st             | " 22nd           | 300 "                                             |



|    |                              |            |                 |             |                    |                  |      |            |         |
|----|------------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|------|------------|---------|
| 20 | <i>Jaipur Gazette</i>        | Jaipur     | Hindi-Urdu,     | Bi-weekly   | Mahavir Prasad     | 6th & 10th,      | 20th | 100        | "       |
| 21 | <i>Jam-i-Jamshed</i>         | Moradabad, | Urdu            | Weekly      | Jamshed Ali        | 14th             | 22nd | 150        | "       |
| 22 | <i>Kanauj Punch</i>          | Kanauj     | "               | Bi-monthly, | Bhaggr Khan        | 15th             | 19th | 325        | "       |
| 23 | <i>Karnamah</i>              | Lucknow    | "               | Weekly      | Muhammad Yaqub,    | "                | 17th | 250        | "       |
| 24 | <i>Kashi Pattrika</i>        | Benares    | Hindi-Urdu,     | "           | Lakshmi Shankar    | 19th             | 22nd | 475        | copies  |
|    |                              |            |                 |             | Misra, M.A.        |                  |      | (including |         |
|    |                              |            |                 |             |                    |                  |      | 344 copies |         |
|    |                              |            |                 |             |                    |                  |      | taken by   |         |
|    |                              |            |                 |             |                    |                  |      | Govt).     |         |
| 25 | <i>Kayasth Akhbar</i>        | Lucknow    | Urdu            | "           | Rudra Prasad       | 16th             | 18th | 1,200      | copies. |
| 26 | <i>Kayasth Reformer</i>      | Bareilly   | "               | "           | Thakur Prasad      | 20th             | 23rd | 350        | "       |
| 27 | <i>Kayasth Shubh Chintak</i> | "          | Hindi           | "           | Ditto              | 15th             | 20th | 200        | "       |
| 28 | <i>Kayasth Upkarak</i>       | Agra       | Urdu            | "           | Narayan Prasad     | 13th             | 19th | 400        | "       |
| 29 | <i>Khichri Samachar</i>      | Mirzapur   | Hindi-Eng-      | "           | Madho Prasad       | "                | 17th | 700        | "       |
|    |                              |            | lish.           |             |                    |                  |      |            |         |
| 30 | <i>Khurshid-i-Afaq</i>       | Pilibhit   | Urdu            | "           | Mazhar Ahsan       | 15th             | 20th | 200        | "       |
|    |                              |            |                 |             | Khan.              |                  |      |            |         |
| 31 | <i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>       | Lucknow    | "               | Monthly     | Ghulam Muham-      | For September... | 18th | 200        | "       |
|    |                              |            |                 |             | mad.               |                  |      |            |         |
| 32 | <i>Matla-i-Nur</i>           | Cawnpore   | "               | Weekly      | Gauri Shankar      | Sep. 20th        | 23rd | 50         | "       |
| 33 | <i>Mauj-i-Narbudda</i>       | Hoshang-   | "               | "           | Abdul Karim        | 16th             | 21st | 200        | "       |
|    |                              | abad.      |                 |             |                    |                  |      |            |         |
| 34 | <i>Mihar-i-Namroz</i>        | Bijnor     | "               | "           | Karim-ul-lah       | 14th             | 17th | 380        | "       |
| 35 | <i>Naiyar-i-Azam</i>         | Moradabad, | "               | "           | Amjad Ali          | 15th             | "    | 250        | "       |
| 36 | <i>Najm-ul-Akhbar</i>        | Etawah     | "               | "           | Ruhu-l-lah Khan... | 16th             | "    | 175        | "       |
| 37 | <i>Najm-ul-Hind</i>          | Jaunpur    | "               | "           | Muhammad Muhsin    | 22nd             | 23rd | 80         | "       |
| 38 | <i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>          | Agra       | "               | "           | Jumna Das Biswas,  | 15th             | 18th | 400        | "       |
| 39 | <i>Nasir-i-Hind</i>          | "          | "               | "           | Muhammad Ali       | 16th             | 20th | 60         | "       |
| 40 | <i>Nizam-ul-Mulk</i>         | Moradabad, | "               | "           | Fahim-ul-din       | 18th             | "    | 100        | "       |
| 41 | <i>Nur-ul-Anwar</i>          | Cawnpore   | "               | "           | Abd-ul-Hamid       | 13th             | 18th | 238        | "       |
| 42 | <i>Nyaya Sudha</i>           | Harda      | M a r a t h i - | "           | Wasudeva Bhaskar,  | 17th             | 20th | 350        | "       |
|    |                              |            | English.        |             |                    |                  |      |            |         |

*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

| No. | NAME.                         | LOCALITY.         | LANGUAGE.     | MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER.               | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION.                                    |
|-----|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 43  | <i>Oudh Akhbār</i>            | ... Lucknow ...   | Urdu          | Daily                         | Sheo Prasād        | ... Sep. 17th to 23rd, 1890. | 1890.            | 540 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt). |
| 44  | <i>Oudh Punch</i>             | ...               | "             | Weekly                        | Sajjād Husain      | ... 4th                      | 20th             | 425 copies.                                     |
| 45  | <i>Prayāg Samāchār</i>        | ... Allahabad ... | Hindi         | "                             | Dewakī Nandan      | ... 15th                     | 17th             | 450 "                                           |
| 46  | <i>Public Service Gazette</i> | ... Mirzapur ...  | Urdu          | "                             | Muhammad Amīr,     | ... 8th                      | "                | 350 "                                           |
| 47  | <i>Raṣṭ-ul-Akhdār</i>         | ... Benares ...   | "             | "                             | Ghulām Husain      | ... 15th                     | 21st             | 300 "                                           |
| 48  | <i>Rahbar</i>                 | ... Moradabad,    | "             | "                             | Partāb Kishun      | ... 16th                     | 19th             | 100 "                                           |
| 49  | <i>Riāz-ul-Akhdār</i>         | ... Gorakhpur...  | "             | "                             | Nizām Ahmad        | ... "                        | "                | 325 "                                           |
| 50  | <i>Rohilkhand Punch</i>       | ... Moradabad,    | "             | "                             | Jamshed Ali        | ... 14th                     | 22nd             | 150 "                                           |
| 51  | <i>Sajjan Kīrti Sudhākār</i>  | ... Udaipur ...   | Hindi         | "                             | Banshī Dhar        | ... 15th                     | 20th             | 103 "                                           |
| 52  | <i>Subodh Sindhu</i>          | ... Khandwa ...   | M a r ā t h i | "                             | Lakshman Anant     | ... 17th                     | "                | 275 "                                           |
| 53  | <i>Tamannāī</i>               | ... Lucknow ...   | Hindi.        | "                             | Prayāgi.           | ...                          | "                | "                                               |
| 54  | <i>Tūtī-i-Hind</i>            | ... Meerut ...    | Urdu          | "                             | Pūran Chand        | ... 16th                     | 19th             | 125 "                                           |
|     |                               |                   | "             | "                             | Sajjād Husain      | ... 8th                      | 17th             | 325 "                                           |

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PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

*Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.*